

• Abroad •

New Delhi. In April the venerable Rajagopalachari, leader of the new Swatantra party, made a political tour of the northern Indian states. The public response, which surprised all observers, led Rajaji to declare: "Congress has no future with Nehru. People want a properly organized party ready to take over the government." Interviewed on his return, he reiterated firmly the Swatantra foreign policy: scrap the neutralist program of non-alignment in favor of a pro-Western orientation, in order to meet Chinese aggression, and seek closer ties with the nations of Southeast Asia. On domestic policy he stated: "We stand for less regimentation and more freedom for individual energy. We don't want state capitalism to be the principal producing mechanism. We oppose totalitarian centralization and the regimentation of all economic life, whether it comes from Congress or the Communists."

London. Modern art continues to have its tribulations. Guyla Kosice, an Argentine sculptor, has just been charged £75 duty for his "hydraulic statues" that he brought in for exhibition in a London gallery. The customs office held that these sculptures—water-filled constructions of plastic—are not works of art (duty-free) but pieces of plumbing.

Capetown. Political observers in South Africa, both black and white, believe that a strategic change in race relations occurred not in the world-publicized Sharpeville riots, but in the less noticed incident at Cato Manor, on the outskirts of Durban, two months earlier. There a mob of blacks, roused by agitators of the terrorist Pan African Union, killed a number of policemen—both black and white—by stomping and grinding them, literally, to pulp. Before Cato Manor, Negro crowds had denounced, reviled, spit at or even stoned police and troops, but not killed. The killings, combined with associated acts of major sabotage, mean a psychological transformation in the black activists: from helots seeking reform but basically recognizing the right of the whites to rule, they changed into enemies seeking to destroy. On the government's side, this meant that from Cato Manor on, the police and troops—very few in relative numbers—could no longer temporize: they must act always with absolute firmness, and shoot first, if real trouble threatened. Not only the Pan African Union but the African National Union (theretofore more moderate) had to be totally banned, in the effort to dissolve the blacks into an amorphous and therefore powerless mass. But to this the black response is also inevitable: underground terrorists and sabotage groups, which will kill and destroy under cover of the black mass, now that the taboo has lifted.

Rome. Italy cannot form a stable government because: 1) the predominant Christian Democratic Party (DC) falls somewhat short of a parliamentary majority; 2) the DC left wing will not accept a coalition with the mon-

archists and fascists; 3) the DC right wing will not, with the fellow-traveling Nenni socialists (PSI). The bitter struggle between the two DC factions prompts predictions of an early split. The leftist weekly, *Espresso*, under the title, "The Conspiracy," claims that the lay Catholic leader, Prof. Luigi Gedda, in agreement with the right-wing DC chiefs (Giulio Andreotti and Giuseppe Pella) and conservative members of the Church hierarchy (e.g., Cardinal Ottaviani), has begun to transform his "Civic Committees" into the organizational base for a new party—Catholic, conservative, anti-Communist—that will incorporate the right wing of the DC. These committees (23,400 in present number) were founded as lay adjuncts to local and diocesan churches. They are now being reorganized along municipal and county lines, with the national board of the Civic Committees naming the local presidents.



SUMMIT SEANCE

"Spirit of Camp David, where are you?"

Paris. In the period Jan. 1, 1956-April 30, 1960, Algerian terrorists, for the most part agents of the FLN, assassinated 2,792 persons and wounded 7,019 in metropolitan France. Of those murdered, 77 were French civilians; 36, French soldiers or police; and 2,679, Arabs (north Africans) resident or working in France. Of the wounded, 486 were French civilians; 249, French soldiers or police; 6,284, Arabs. A similar ratio holds for the FLN terror in Algeria, which is directed primarily against Arabs who deviate from the FLN line. The analogy holds for other African revolutionary groups. In Kenya the Mau Maus—now resuming operations—killed about 30,000 blacks as against a few hundred whites. The implications of this normal ratio do not discourage the French Left in its support of "the Algerian struggle for independence"—the underground net run by Prof. Francis Jeanson, colleague of Jean-Paul Sartre, has been raising \$1 million monthly for the FLN—nor American Liberals in their acclaim of Tom Mboya, who has just become general secretary of the new African National Union, of which the still imprisoned Jomo Kenyatta, Mau Mau leader, is president.

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